From the Charlottesville Jeffersonian, Oct. 21. LETTER FROM HON. R. M. T. HUNTER.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Oct. 20, 1857. To the Editor of the Jeffersonian : DEAR SIR: I received last night the enclosed letter from Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, which I ask you to publish. I kept no copy of my letter to Mr. Hunter, to which his is a reply. The interrogatories propounded will be readily gath-

I have only to say that I never doubted, my-self, Mr. Hunter's attachment to the principles of the Democratic party of Virginia, or his friendship for Mr. Buchanan's Administration; and it was no distrust on my part that led me

to address him with a view to elicit his views I never doubted that Mr. Hunter condemned the course of Governor Walker in Kansas, and I have been (and am now) equally confident that nine-tenths of the Virginia Democracy concurred in that condemnation. At the same time, I have never believed that either he or they had the slightest idea of making war upon Mr. Buchanan, on that or any other probable

Very hastily, your friend, S. F. LBAKE.

LLOYD'S, EESEX COUNTY, VA., October 16, 1857. DEAR SIR: I received on yesterday your letter propounding to me certain interrogatories, develo which, without further delay, I proceed to reply. They are in substance nearly the same with the questions upon which the Enquirer for some time past has been demanding my answers. But to these last I have not replied, because they were either accompanied with threats, or what were so considered, which made an answer on my part inconsistent with self respect, or else they were founded upon my presumed responsibility for which the editorials of certain newspapers within and without the State of Virginia, which were not only not authorized to speak for me, but which claimed no such authority. I was to be held responsible for the course of newspapers unless I came before the public with a criticism of their course and a disclaimer of all sympathy with thema responsibility which I shall never acknowledge, expressly or impliedly, by any act of mine. To admit such a responsibility would place it in the power of any third person who chose to impute to me a sympathy with the course of any newspaper, within or without the State, to call me out in a public criticism of its course upon any question of morals or politics which might be in discussion, or else fix upon me the charge of concurring in the views of that paper. No power could force upon me the office of censor of the public press. I cer-

gard to it, but not before.

But to proceed with the answers to your in terrogatories. I have to say, first, that the imputation of hostility, on my part, towards the administration of Mr. Buchanan, is founded upon nothing that I have either said or done. I voted for him as President, and not only entertain no feeling of hostility towards him, but I wish him success. He has only to carry out administration, and support or oppose its acts as they conform to or depart from these principles. Nor shall I be disposed to apply that test in any captious or unkind spirit, but say for any administration or man. I never would commit myself to support unconditionally the future acts of any man, but I will judge them as they arise, to sustain them when believe they are right, and to oppose them ace of the tests which I shall be likely to apply in judging of the conduct of public af-Whilst I remain in the Senate of the United States, I shall stand there as the repre-State, so far as I can understand them, and in pursuit of these objects I should not scruple to differ, if necessary, with any administration. In saying this, it may be perhaps fair to add, that I hope and expect to be able to support Mr. Buchanan's administration in the main. Entire concurrence in the views of any man, it

would be too much to hope or expect. In answer to the other interrogatory which ou propose, as to the conduct of Gov. Walker in Kansas, I have little hesitation in saying that I that I am to be tried, after all. disapprove it. The Kansas-Nebraska act was passed under the hope that this, the last of the Slavery, might be settled upon some common North and South, the East and West, strong enough to defend the Constitution against the assaults of its enemies, and to administer the Government justly, upon other than purely sec-tional ideas. To rally a party which might be able to maintain the Union upon constitu-tional principles, was an object of high political importance, and justified some sacrifice of feeling, and even of interest. Accordingly, the bill was not such as would have been framed by delegates of either section, if it had been submitted to them alone. Many, perhaps most of the Southern men, (of whom I was one,) believed that property in slaves was as much entitled to the protection of law in the Territories of the United States as property in anything Kansas act would not concede this, they agree to unite in repealing the Missouri restriction, so as to remove the ban under which the do mestic institutions of the South have been placed by Federal legislation. Accordingly, a bill was passed upon the principle of nonintervention in regard to Slavery, so far as the General Government was concerned, and which left that whole subject within the control of the people of these Territories, when they should apply for admission as States. This, although not all we thought the South entitled to, was a great advance upon the old order of things, so an unjust and odious discrimination against her domestic institutions from the statute bookmoral triumph, which was of vast importance

Nor could the North object to a bill which merely carried out a principle by which it had so recently gained so largely in the series of acts denominated as the Compromise measure. To all it ought to have been a subject of congratulation, that a common ground had been found, where a party might be rallied from all ections of the country, to administer the Government justly, and without sacrificing the contitutional rights of any portion of the Union The sole hope of accomplishing so happy a re-Slavery to the people of these Territories, when they came to form their Constitutions as States. nt interference of any sort on the part of the General Government. With the decision ter of the new States was concerned, the Demo cratic party of all sections declared they would be satisfied. To fulfill, then, the conditions of this agreement, it was all-important that there should be no interference on the part of the General Government, either through its Legislative or Executive influence. Any such inter-ierence was calculated to dissatisfy the one section or the other. Under such circumstances it was, in my opinion, improper for the highest Executive officer in the Territory, the Govest Executive officer in the Territory, the Governor of Kansas, to attempt to influence the decision of the people of the Territory upon this question of Slavery. Such an interference on the part of any branch of the Federal Government was inconsistent with the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Neither do I rec ognise his authority to declare that "if they (the Convention) do not appoint a fair and impartial mode by which a majority of the actual bona fide resident settlers of Kansas shall vote, through the instrumentality of impartial judges, I will join you in all lawful opposition to their doings, and the President and Congress

If the Convention itself was legally constituted and elected, the question of submitting their work to the people for ratification was one of which that body had jurisdiction alone, unless, indeed, the act which called them into being

WASHINGTON, D. C. this question for itself ever been controverted re, so far as I am informed. The Conheretofore, so far as I am informed. The Convention of Kansas, if legally constituted, has all the powers of any other Convention to form a State Constitution; and if Congress can limit this power in one respect, it may in all. If Congress can reject a State Constitution for the manner in which the Convention has exercised its undoubted powers, why not for the manner also of that Constitution, even though it may be republican in its form of Government? Or if the Governor of a Territory may attempt to overawe a Convention of its people in the exercise of its powers in one respect. in the exercise of its powers in one respect, why not in another? With regard to the abstract propriety of the particular recommends tions of Gov. Walker, 4 do not feel called upon

tions of Gov. Walker, I do not feel called upon to speak. That is a matter for the decision of the Convention itself, with which I ought not to interfere. The abstract propriety of these recommendations depends upon circumstances, of which the people of Kansas, through their Conventions, are the best judges. To them I leave it, as their own affair. As to which course would conduce most to their peace and a fair settlement of the question, I should require a greater knowledge of the actual state quire a greater knowledge of the actual state of affairs in that Territory, to enable me to With these answers to your interrogatories

I might here close this letter, except that I in fer you desire to know how far my opinion in regard Governor Walker's conduct may affect my course towards the Admini tration. What are the precise views of the Prisident upon these questions I know not; I await their pment in the regular course. But should he differ with me upon these matters, I do not see how any practical issue can arise between him and those of his friends who entertain other opinions in regard to Governor Walker's course. I say, I do not see how any practical issue could arise out of this matter between the President and those who might differ with him in regard to these things, because I do not be-lieve, for a moment, that he would aid in an at-tempt to reject the state, if Kansas should apply for admission, merely because its Convention did not choose to submit the Constitution to the people for ratification. Upon such a question as this, in regard to the right of Congress to limit the power of a people to form their State Constitution according to their own pleasure, provided it be republican in its character, I should think there could be no division of opinion amongst the members of the Democratic party, in any section of the Union. There could not be, if they remain true to what I understand to be their profession of faith. To establish the great principles of the equal rights of the States to the enjoyment of the Territories of the United States, which no act of Federal legislation can constitutionally abridge or destroy, or of the people of each State to determine the character of their own domestic the office of censor of the public press. I cer-tainly shall not assume it voluntarily. When any paper claims authority to speak for me, ty has submitted to losses and sacrifices which it may be the time to question me in recould only have been justified by the successful accomplishment of a great object. To obtain a common ground upon which all might rally for the defence of the Constitution and the peace of the country against the enemies of

And now that the position has been conquer ed, after so arduous a struggle, who supposes that the Democratic party would volunteer a retrograde movement, and renonnce the fruits the principles of the Democratic party, as we of a hard-won victory? To abandon either of understand them in Virginia, to command my cordial support. These, so far as applicable, will afford the test by which I shall judge his terity would never forgive it. For these reasons, I do not believe that the Democratic party, or the President whom it has chosen, will aid in any attempt to restrict the power of the people as justly and fairly as I can. More I could not of Kansas, acting through their Convention, to form a Constitution according to their own pleasure, both in manner and substance, pro-vided it be republican in its character.

both, did constitute such an object.

Having now answered fully your interrogato when I think they are wrong. My opinions upon all the great political issues may be known uot because you doubted me yourself, but to through my votes and speeches to those who save me from misconstruction by others, I feel ple south of the Equator, and, as the descendants say, that if the past course of one who has future conduct, it is idle to seek for further security in professions of faith. My past course affords the best evidence of my principles of public action, and these are the tests by which, as an hor est man, I am bound to judge every Adminis-tration. If, therefore, I should differ from an Administration because it dissented from these principles, I should be blamed, if blamable at all, not for the act of differing with the Presi dent, but because of the false principles by which I am to judge him; so that it is by these

It is true, that when new questions arise, one may be fairly and properly questioned as to his opinions. But what is there new here? The rinciples of the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which ground, where a party could be rallied from the I have been just testing Gov. Walker's conduct, and the right of the people, acting through their Convention, to form a Constitution of republi-can character, according to their own pleasure, without prejudice to their claim of admission as a State in the Union, have all been discussed heretofore, by myself and others, far more fully than would be consistent with the limits of this etter. Nor have I expressed any opinion here n regard to those questions to which I have not been committed long since. If, then, I repeat sentiments which I have before declared, you will excuse me, as I do it in deference to your request.

Very respectfully and truly, yours R. M. T. HUNTER. To the Hon. Shelton F. Leake. From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, Oct. 17.

THE VICTORY !

Marcus J. Parrott is elected to Congress, and the Free State Party have a Majority in both Houses of the Legislature. We say this is the result, pre-supposing that

the bogus returns from the Oxford precinct in Johnson county are to be thrown out. Some particulars about these returns may not be unnteresting. It seems that at the close of the polls on the first day, every vote-less than one hundred in all—had been cast that could pos-sibly be secured. The polls were then declared closed, and nothing more was heard from, till the whole Territory was startled by the report to the South and to the institution of Slavery that Oxford precinct had returned 1,700 Pro-Slavery majority. On the reception of this in-teresting intelligence, a body of twenty-five men from Lawrence visited the interesting locality, to inquire into the matter. To their astonishment, they were unable to glean any inormation. The settlers had heard nothing of this pretended election on the second day; no polls had been opened, and no vote cast. The gigantic fraud was then revealed. The returns sent to Lecompton had been manufactured, wholesale, at Westport, Missouri, which is in the immediate vicinity of Oxford. The per-jured scoundrels of that vile Border Ruffian hole had concocted the devilish plot of coining alse returns, that they might disfranchise the bonest voters of Kansas, and secure another bogus Legislature, similar to those which have disgraced the past. But they have carried the thing too far. In their hot zeal, they made a botch of the whole matter. The villainy was too transparent—the outrage too palpable. The Westport scoundrels overdid the thing, and are now left in the lurch.

Secretary Stanton and B. J. Walker, Admin istration Governor of Kansas, started from Lecompton on Monday, for Oxford, to investigat the fraud. Mr. Stanton said he "knew the returns were basely fraudulent"—that "this fact was too patent to admit of doubt," and that he "should never give a criffic of the control of the "should never give a certificate of election to any one on the strength of illegal votes." This sounds manly in the Secretary, and if he has the back-bone to sustain his present determination, all will be well. Upon the result of his investigation and subsequent decision, a vast deal depends; the fate of three Councilmen sud eight Representatives is to be decided enough to change the character of the Council, and seriously affect the bona fide majority the House. Of course we are unable to podict, with accuracy, what decision will be to dered; yet, from all we can learn, we feel candident that the returns will be rejected, and if he certificates will be given to the Free State called

chants and long residents have their correspondence sent to them. Mr. Gordon, of Boston, so stands the matter now. I airly and honestly are the Free State men entitled to a large office on the same footing of efficiency as that the pro-Slavery party have carried but one founty, so far as we have heard.

Marcus J. Parrott was offered his certificate of election by Mr. Walker, but refused, on the ground that he was in no hurry, and that he

But this we do not anticipate. We believe lecretary Stauton is anxious and determined to right, and that he will dispose of the bogus eturns with promptness and alacrity. He lands solemnly pledged to this, and we configured by the properties of the prayers with the pious Huguenots under the treacherous Villegagnon baptized Brazil more than three centuries ago—seventy years before a Puritan had placed his foot on Plymouth rock, and helf a century before the Book of Common Prayer was borne to the banks of James river. Still, here, as elsewhere, we see that he less than he in a nanwer to the prayers with which the pious Huguenots under the treacherous Villegagnon baptized Brazil more than three centuries ago—seventy years before a Puritan had placed his foot on Plymouth rock, and helf a century before the banks of James river. Still, here, as elsewhere, we cannot take the prayers with which the pious Huguenots under the treacherous Villegagnon baptized Brazil more than an answer to the prayers with which the pious Huguenots under the treacherous Villegagnon baptized Brazil more than three centuries ago—seventy years before a Puritan had placed his foot on Plymouth rock, and helf a century before the Book of Common Prayer was borne to the banks of James river. tash that he will dispose of the bogus tash three centuries ago—seventy years between with promptness and alacrity. He lands solemnly pledged to this, and we confiscantly expect him to redeem his pledge.

And it is because we so believe that we now express our perfect confidence in the complete

But let us wait calmly for ful and definite teaurns. Let us restrain our joy and enthu-tiosm till the matter is settled and all doubt re-The bright sunlight of a new ora floods our

Free State party a whole race of freemen lift ip their voice in songs of joy and gladness.

BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS. appears rivers, virgin forests, palm-trees and squars, anacondas and alligators, monkeys and arrots, revolutions and earthquakes, mingling a great extent secured equality, justice, and national prosperity. Nobility in Brazil is not raphs in the papers, hinting that it was under hereditary, but rests on merit. consideration to lay a telegraph, if possible, from the Old World to Brazil, slight as they are, have had some effect in unsettling these indistinct conceptions. Telegraph cables imply explorations and occasional aketches and itin-eraries, such as Com. Stewart, or Commission-Ewbank's, have also had some effect in dis-placing the old notions. The historical and decriptive sketches of Brazil and the Brazilians by the Revds. D. P. Kidder, D. D., and J. C. Fletcher, (published by Philips, Sampson, & Co.,) will complete the business, and substitute accurate, well-defined, and comprehensive views, for what have hitherto been erroneous, inaccurate, and vague.

Before noting a few of the main features this vast country and its inhabitants, we would notice with commendation the excellent style in which the book is produced, its fine maps and engravings, its copious appendices, its com-pleteness in matters of fact, history, or descrip-tion, its captivating style, all uniting to make it a worthy successor to Kane's Arctic Expedition-the best book of travels published in the

last half century.

Brazil occupies in the Southern Hemisphere territory of greater area than that occupied ries, I need proceed no further; but, as you by the United States on the Northern. It has a population of about seven and a half millions, who constitute by far the most progressive peoare disposed to misconstrue me, I have only to the English in the northern half of the New three dollars and a half; Holy Ghosts of tin served the State in a public capacity so long as I thought the State in a public capacity so long as I have affords no sufficient guarantee as to his II, who unites the blood of the Braganzas, the III, who unites the blood of the Braganzas, the best sovereigns now sitting upon a throne-a stition. vetian mountains, is on a magnificent bay, worthe Golden Horn, and has a climate of perpet unlike the beneficial societies of England and though a misnomer, st ggests to our northern scale. The foundling hospital is largely patron-pars scenes of arctic sterillty rather than of ized, and the infant blacks, if they survive, are tropic abundance.

> ered isles, the superb pay, upon whose shores sits the queenly metropolis of Brazil. On either side of the contracted entrance, as far as the eye can reach, stretes awiy the mountains, whose huge and fantanic shopes recall the glories of Alpland. Far through the opening, tower ap the Organ Mountains. Peculiar bright-leaved woods cover the shores, with here and there the purple-blooming quaresma-tree, and the snakedown even from the jagged and precipitous sides of the Sugar Loaf. The white walls of the Santa Cruz Fortress lift themselves at the in favor of freedom in Brazil, and such are the right, and far to the left, though nearer to the facilities for the slave to emancipate himself, and graceful felluceas are passing and repassing, and white sails dot the whole harbor; and now distinction of color, and in society only the the vast city looms up, extending with its white suburbs for long miles on the irregular shore of he bay, running back almost to the foot of the family. Family fetes and birthdays are cele distant mountains, and diversified by green hills, which seem to spring up from the most popu-

us neighborhood. Brilliancy and novely do not end with the ng it the finest bay in the world. The streets but now, there, as her , the aspect of the commercial quarter is changed. The buildings are wholly given up to besiness, and at night and morning, crowded steamers, full omnibuses, and galloping horses, convey the merchants and lerks to their distant or suburban residences, n the same way that has now become so universal in Boston and New York. The crowds means of educational improvement. of the city have a variety of complexion and costume, and a diversity of habits and appearance, which even those of London cannot equal. Business hours are from 9 to 3. The Exchange contains a reading-room, supplied with Brazilian and foreign papers, and beneath its spacious porticoes the merchants of eight or nine different nations daily meet. The Custom-House is hear by. The negro's head was formerly almost

omnibus, without saluting the inmates, and having his salute acknowledged. On entering the Custom-House, the merchant removes his hat, and keeps it in his hand till passing out of the portico, treating the edifices of the Emperor with the same respect he would pay to the private residence of a friend. An Englishman considers it a part of the British Constitution not to take off his hat except when he hears

constitute the greater and perhaps the most interesting part of the book. We have confined ourselves mostly to his descriptions of the capital and its inhabitants, as being quite as ndicative of the character, attainments, and especially the prospects of the whole people.

The authors have compared the Empire not with England and the United States, but with other countries of the New World, which have lection by Mr. Walker, but refused, on the and that he was in no hurry, and that he ld wait until some disposition was made of restaurants. All festivals in Brazil begin and been peopled by the Latin race. This is plain-ly the only just basis of comparison, and the remembrance of it is the key to the book. But ground that he was in no burry, and that he would wait until some disposition was made of the Oxford frauds. Epaphroditum has retired and domestic felicity. The Pro-Slavery men, in the interior, give up the contest, and action and domestic felicity. The Pro-Slavery men, in the interior, give up the contest, and action in the interior, give up the contest, and action in the interior, give up the contest, and action in the interior, give up the contest, and action in the interior, give up the contest, and action in the ferritory of Brazil, but the religion of the State is now Roman Catholic. All other Walker and Stanton's visit to Oxford. If the border of Brazil, but the religion of bovernor does his duty in this instance, it will to far towards redeeming his character from the stain of infamy acquired at Kickapoo. If, in the contrary, in an evil hour, the false reurns are received, and certificates given to the problem of the Empire, and its good government, the general prosperity and the advanced from degrading colonial servitude to a high position among nations; how earnest is beyond all other South American nations. National renovation is not the work of a day; but when we consider how speedily Brazil has broken off the bonds that have confined her for centuries; how she has advanced from degrading colonial servitude to a high position among nations; how earnest is beyond all other South American nations. National renovation is not the work of a day; but when we consider how speedily Brazil has broken off the bonds that have confined her for centuries; how she has advanced from degrading colonial servitude to a high position among nations; how earnest is beyond all other South American nations. education are advancing; how creditable is her youthful literature; how free and tolerant her Government-there is no ground for despair, and we may yet hope to see her, under the enlightened rule of Don Pedro II, taking that place among the nations, of which her abundant resources, her situation, and her past, alike SLAVERY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

as to what might have been, had a company of stout-hearted Puritans secured the establish men of Coligny's colony, and made Brazil United States. Judicial proceedings in Brazil are public, and there is the right of habeas corpus and trial by jury. The law-making power resides in the General Assembly, whose Senators are elected for life, and Representatives for four years. The Presidents of the Provinces, corresponding in some degree to our State Gov ernors, are appointed by the Emperor. Each Province has a Legislative Assembly, for local the Empire State:

Until very recently, the popular notion of Brazil has been something like that of the cenre of Africa, or any other unexplored tropical segion, of which it was supposed we had no hore definite knowledge than of Milton's Tap-sobane or Campanella's Civilas Solis; Missisepeal, or set aside, the slave law of this State,

Brazil possesses cities lighted by gas every night, whether the moon shines or not, and otherwise well regulated; long lines of steamare, have had some effect in unsetting these indistinct conceptions. Telegraph cables imply a very productive, industrious, and opulent past—full of steam engines, machinery, printing presses, and all the paraphervalia of an advanced civilization. Lieut. Maury's reports, recent Congressional documents, Lieut. Page's it checked the thirst for military distinction which was springing up, and turned to civil pursuits the energies which might have been wasted in territorial aggrandizement or strug-

gles for military glory.

The Roman Catholic religion is the State religion, but all other denominations have a right o worship God as they choose, whether publicly or privately, provided only that it be in a building "without steeples or bells." The priests of Brazil are notoriously the most corrupt and immoral class of men in Brazil. They engage in no offices of charity, cure of souls, a seat in the Senate, and there he will pour out more eloquence in ore rotundo Lusitanian than he has ever delivered from the pulpit.

The church advertises its festas in the daily newspapers, and tradesmen also are not slow in displaying ecclesiastical wares. Here is a "Notice to the Illustrious Preparers of the

Festival of the Holy Spirit.—In the Rua dos Ourives, No. 78, may be found a beautiful assortment of Holy Ghosts, at eighty cents each : you for your generous motives. To those who ton in South America as the descendants of and a half per hundred; ditto, without glories, World. Its Government is a stable constitu- resembling silver, seventy-five cents per hun-

In brief, Brazil, in the point de vue religieuse, is one great mass of ignorance and super-

Among the hospitals of the capital-which are numerous, and extended in their benevo-lent offices—are a number belonging to different brotherhoods. These fraternities are not the United States, though on a more extended free. Within the city of Rio and suburbe, Following our trusty suides, we enter, through a gigantic avenue of bountains and palm-covers are about fifty churches and chapels, generally among the finest edifices of the country. Nothing like regular preaching is known in any part of the country. Lotteries are encouraged by the State, and,

as a consequence, private gambling is not uncommon. Beggars in the country ride on horse-back, and receive none the less charity than if they trudged from door to door.

and hopefulness. Color is not recognised as a e cacti and rich flowering parasites hang basis of civil rights, and hence the black, once free, may rise to a position from which in the United States he is debarred. Everything is city, is the fortress of St. John, bright amid the and when emancipated to rise to higher posisurrounding verdure. A fleet of canoes and tions than the mere free black, that Mr. Fletcher market-boats, manned by half-clad blacks, are does not hesitate to say that Slavery will be exnear by; a miniature bay of Naples is set like a tinguished, or in its decadence, before another jewel between the smooth, white beach, and the half century has passed. The largest printing broad circle of green around; little steamers office in Rio is owned and managed by a mulat distinction of color, and in society only the slightest possible prejudice exists. The Brazilians make much of home and the

brated with enthusiasm. In the city residences the stables are upon the first floor, the parlor alcoves, and kitchen, on the second. In the parlors you may always expect to find a canelay. The night soon succeeds the short twilight bottomed sofa at one end, and three or four of the tropics. Innumerable gar-lights line the immense borders of the city, and extend over middle of the room. City residences are gloomy, the hills, like the fable star bridges of the Ara- but suburban residences are beautiful in the bian Nights. New constellations are in the extreme. Pianos abound, and both sexes beheavens. Orion is just visible in the northern come adept performers. Thalberg triumphed sky, but the Great Bear and Cassiopeia are long at Rio de Janeiro before coming to the United since hidden. But in the southern sky we have States. The manners of the Brazilian ladies instead the Southern Cross and the Magellan are good and their carriage graceful. The clouds. In short, all ravellers who have seen mother almost invariably gives her child to a Rio de Janeiro and the bay, unite in pronounce black to be nursed. The young girl's educaag it the finest bay in the world. The streets if the city are generally narrow, and rather poor y paved. Over the narrow cross streets, vehicles years, owing probably to their want of outs are directed by an index to pass only in door exercise, for the use of stimulants is rare one direction. Omnituses run from the Rua and vulgar. The lower order of females (ped Directa and the Larg | do Rocio to every por lars, blacks, &c) carry their infants somewhat lars, blacks, &c) carry their infants somewhat seldom exceed three (r four stories in height.

Formerly, as in the good old days of Diedrich way to make it bandy legged for life. Cows Knickerbocker, in New York, and before the Revolution, in Boston the merchant of Rio de Janeiro would reside in the house over his store; which is more than we can say. Every lady makes her own dresses, or at least cuts them out. The order of meals is not essentially different from that prevailing here. Education in Brazil is rapidly improving Even now, the various schools and academic

furnish the means for a more than respectable culture, and public interest is taken in the

every important continental nation, so far to surpass us in trade with this growing nation, when we have all the advantages of geographi-cal contiguity. Will it be believed that our letters to Brazil go to Liverpool, thence to the only vehicle of transportation, but now carts and wagons are equally common, though not superseding the former in the moving of light burdens and furniture.

In regard to the politeners of the Brazilians, this may be said: no one outers or leaves an omnibus, without sainting the inmates, and having his salute acknowledged. On entering the ture and the sciences are patronized in Brazil far more than one would expect. The Emperor is himself a well-read man, and skilled in the natural sciences. The country will not lag far behind its rulers.

Of the bipeds and quadrupeds, the birds and the beasts, which Mr. Fletcher saw in his exwork to the people for ratification was one of which that body had jurisdiction alone, unless, indeed, the set which called them into being in the decided majority. If the people in the decided majority in the natural fruits, trees, and agricultural products of the citals—place them out of the interior of the set when the interior of the set when the set when the set when the interior of the set when the set when the interior of the set when the interior of the set when cursion over Brazil, and so entertainingly de-

Through the Lemmon case, just argued in our First Judicial District, the "National Democracy" has delivered its Laws and its Politics respecting Slavery in the State of New York. In the lengthy argument of Charles O'Conor, pleading for Virginia and for the right of property in man, the following points were deliber-ately taker, and boldly maintained. The free men of New York can see the condition to which "Democracy" is determined to bring

"The ancient general or common law of this State authorized the holding of negroes as slaves therein. The Judiciary never had any constitutional power to annul, repeal, or set aside, this law.
"The Judiciary never had power to annul,

which we have shown existed with the sanction of the Legislature prior to the Revolution. "The Judicial department has no right to declare Negro Slavery to be contrary to the law of nature, or immoral, or unjust, or to take any measure, or to introduce any policy, for the appression of it, founded on any such ideas. It cannot be pretended that there ever was n England, or that there now is in any State of the Union, a law, by any name, thus outlaw ing Slavery. The common law of all these ountries has always regarded it as the basis of

"In fact there is no violation of the principles of enlightened justice, nor any departure from the dictates of pure benevolence, in holding negroes in a state of Slavery. Negroes, alone and unaided by the guard-

individual rights.

ianship of another race, cannot sustain a civili zed social state. "Who shall deny the claim of the intellectual white race to its compensation for the men-

tal toil of governing and guiding the negro laborer? "It follows, that in order to obtain the meas ure of reasonable personal enjoyment, and of usefulness to himself and others, for which he is adapted by nature, the negro must remain in a state of pupilage, under the government o

some other race. "Every American citizen is bound by the Constitution of the United States to regard Slavery as being free from any moral taint which could affect its claim to legal recognition and protection, so long as any State in the Union shall uphold it. "THE STATE OF NEW YORK CANNOT RESTRAIN

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FROM PASSING THROUGH HER TERRITORY WITH HIS SLAVES. "The general doctrines of the Court in Dred cott's case must be maintained their all novelty notwithstanding."—Albany Journal.

THE SCARCITY OF SPECIE.-In the United States, we produce a yearly supply of gold to the value of sixty millions of dollars. It is computed that the amount of the precious metals in the country is equivalent to two hun dred and seventy millions of dollars. Yet, strange to say, we are in want of coin for the ordinary operations of trade; and all the banks have suspended the payment of their debts, on the pretence of an inadequate supply of specie. Apparently this is a very singular state of affairs, but in point of fact the mystery is susceptible of an easy explanation. In virtue of an incontestable principle of political economy, a sound currency is always driven out of circu lation by a depreciated currency. The multiplication of banks, and the infinite use of their circulation during the last few years, in a great measure superseded the necessity of any other currency; and of course the precious metals were exported to points where they were in greater demand. Hence the comparative scarcity of specie in the United States. In illus tration of this theory, we may mention the fact that, when, in the commencement of the present financial troubles, a demand for specie exhibited itself in New York, instantly the current turned, and gold and silver began to pour into the country from Europe.

And this would have continued to be the case, but for the action of the banks. As they created the scarcity of coin in the first instance by the undue expansion of their currency, so again they arrested the importation of the precious metals by the suspension of specie payment, which still farther depreciated their notes, and discourages the demand for gold and silver. The tide has turned again, and the precious metals are now being exported to Europe. The last steamer-the Fulton-carried away \$51,000. It is evident that, under the present system of suspension, matters will only grow worse .- Richmond South.

A REMARKABLE STORY .- We take the following from the Walkulla (Fis) Times of the 14th inst., and give it to our readers for what it is

"A friend informs us of the following occurrence, which is reported to have taken place recently at Attapulgus, Georgia. A gentleman who had received a considerable sum of money was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house, situated some distance from any other dwelling. Towards evening, two negroes entered the house and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she to evade the demand; so she produced the money, and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked that, as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated, until she got it ready. The woman had a vial of strychnine in her cupboard, and, in sweetening their coffee, managed to put a dose of the poison in their cups. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise-near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money and his ab-

Success in Life. - There is a wonderful amount of truth in the following, and parents should ponder when giving advice to their sons as to their occupation in life. Success would other:
"We often see men who seem to have the

Fates against them. Their business and un dertakings mildew, and they struggle, struggle, struggle, going through life like a drowning man, clutching in his extremities after some-thing, that he may renew his hold on life. Others are marked by brooding care; their countenances are plowed deeply by the furrows f anxiety, and premature old age creeps upon them, stealing away their vigor of mind and elasticity of limb. Much of our success and happiness depends upon our business or pur-suits being adapted to our taste and our mental

onformation.
"Take a delicate organization and a mind attuned to the influences of the beautiful, whose ideals are perfect harmony, eketched with the

every day. Those who do not understand the philesophy of mind, and who believe that every individual stands on the same dead-level platform, often wonder why John or James, Susan or Eliza, do not get along better in the world. They overlook the diversity of gifts, the different mental state of parties, and proceed to write them down as "good for nothing, worthless, shiftless creatures," and coming to an end, "the Lord only knows what." How often do we hear this remark, and how often do we see its sad and chilling effect."

THE AGE OF SEEDS .- The fact that age adds value to seeds may be perfectly familiar to agriculturists, but it is new to us. A gentleman in this city is in the habit of saving melon seeds until they are six or seven years old, and maintains with entire confidence, that, in consequence, they germinate more readily, and originate more prolific plants. This theory has recently received striking confirmation in France. In 1852, as we learn from the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, a few grains of wheat were discovered in the tombs of some ancient mammies found in the south of France, supposed to have been two thousand years old. They were planted, and produced the astonishing amount of 1,200 grains to one. The Govnt assumed charge of the matter, and since that, the product has been magnified in such an immense proportion, that the Minister of Agriculture is now enabled to distribute large quantities over the empire, with instructions from the Government farm as to the best mode of

cultivation.

It is suggested that the immense productive ness of this wheat is owing to the long rest of the seed. We imagine that it would be hard o find sufficient cause in any other direction. It opens a very fine field for speculation and in-quiry; and if any of our readers have facts bearing upon the subject, we should like to get hold of them - Springfield Republican.

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